



*Recommendations  
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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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**State Tobacco Prevention  
and Control Activities:  
Results of the 1989-1990  
Association of State and Territorial  
Health Officials (ASTHO) Survey  
Final Report**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

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Centers for Disease Control

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention  
and Health Promotion

Office on Smoking and Health  
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# **State Tobacco Prevention and Control Activities:**

## **Results of the 1989-1990 Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) Survey Final Report**

### ***Summary***

*In October 1989, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) conducted a survey of state health department personnel regarding programs, policies, and public health systems that stress the prevention and control of the use of tobacco. This survey provided detailed data associated with state tobacco-use control programs and their essential components (e.g., budgets, planning, coalitions, surveillance systems, smoking cessation programs, educational activities, legislative actions, and health department policies). States vary widely in the strength and coverage of their programs for preventing and controlling tobacco use. The ASTHO survey data may be used to help plan and evaluate state health department programs as part of an effort to prevent chronic diseases related to tobacco use. Outcomes of state activities may be evaluated through surveys such as CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. Future surveys of state activities for controlling the use of tobacco may be included in the evaluation of the upcoming (1993) American Stop Smoking Intervention Study (ASSIST), which is cosponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) conducted a survey in October 1989 to assess progress among the states in the public health practice of preventing and controlling tobacco use. The survey was also conducted to provide states with incentives to create and implement efforts to control tobacco use. The survey covered several components of effective state programs that address such efforts among targeted populations. Additional sources either supplemented or validated state information on tobacco-use control data collected through the ASTHO survey. In the fall of 1989, ASTHO established a network of health professionals responsible for communication between the federal government and state health departments on issues related to tobacco-use prevention and control. As the identifiable contacts for information transfer on tobacco-related matters, these persons served as respondents to the ASTHO survey.

## METHODS

The survey's 10 major sections are 1) background information on tobacco and tobacco control; 2) adult tobacco-use surveillance; 3) adolescent tobacco-use surveillance; 4) reporting and analysis of data on the impact of tobacco-related disease; 5) regulatory activities; 6) coalitions against tobacco use; 7) special populations; 8) community information on education activities; 9) economic incentives, deterrents; and 10) educational institutions. ASTHO contacts solicited the help of state departments of education to answer questions about tobacco-use control activities in educational institutions (public and private schools). This section of the survey assessed the ability of each state to measure progress toward smoke-free schools and the extent to which educational institutions addressed antitobacco education.

Central data sources were used to supplement the survey results for the following areas of this report: legislative activities; taxation; and number of schools, districts, and enrolled students. Sources used to supplement information on legislative issues included State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues of the Tobacco-Free America Project (1) and Major Local Smoking Ordinances in the United States, National Institutes of Health (2). The Tobacco Institute also provided state-specific data on taxation (3). For information related to schools and school districts, the *1990 World Almanac* was used to supplement information supplied by the states (4). Finally, previously tabulated data were reviewed and updated by the ASTHO network in December 1990.

### Data Collection and Analysis

ASTHO sent the questionnaires to all 50 states and the District of Columbia. For the purpose of this report, the District of Columbia is considered a state when summary data are presented. In some cases, supplemental information was obtained by telephone. Responses were tabulated and analyzed using True Epistat and dBase IV (5,6).

## RESULTS

The response rates were 100% for both the main section and educational sections.

### Background Information on Tobacco and Tobacco-Use Control

As of October 1990, 12 states had developed a specific freestanding plan for preventing and controlling tobacco use (Table 1). In 22 states, the plan is a part of another plan for controlling chronic disease. Most of these plans address areas related to high-risk populations, health care, smoking cessation issues, worksite policies, and other areas in preventing tobacco use. The 12 freestanding plans were all published after 1980, and most after 1985 (7).

Excluding California, the average state budget devoted to tobacco-related health activities was \$70,917. The state funds ranged from no funds (27 states) to \$151 million in California, where a portion of the state cigarette excise tax is earmarked for health activities (8) (Table 2). In addition to California, six other states had earmarked a portion of the excise cigarette tax for public health activities. Additional funds, including grants, cooperative agreements, and in-kind services, averaged \$54,230 per state (including California).

The sixteen states growing tobacco (Figure 1) produced a combined total of \$2,381,000,000 in tobacco agricultural revenue in 1989 (Table 3), representing 1.5% of the total U.S. agricultural farm receipts (9). The percentage of state agricultural farm receipts generated by tobacco growing ranged from 0.2% (Missouri and Wisconsin) to 21.8% (Kentucky).

## **Surveillance of Adult Tobacco Use**

CDC's BRFSS is a telephone-based system that collects yearly data on tobacco use and other health-related behaviors among adults 18 years of age and older. In 1990, 46 states participated in the BRFSS (10). Twenty-one states collected data on adult smoking prevalence from non-BRFSS sources (Table 4). Twenty of these states collected data on adult special target populations (blacks, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, persons with low socioeconomic status, and women of reproductive age [15-44 years old]).

In addition to the BRFSS, state-specific data on tobacco use among adults 16 years of age and older are available from two Current Population Surveys (CPS) that were performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1985 and 1989 (11,12). The 1985 CPS provided state-specific estimates of both smoking prevalence and smokeless-tobacco use. The 1989 survey provided information only on smoking prevalence.

## **Surveillance of Youth Tobacco Use**

No national system exists for monitoring state-specific tobacco use by adolescents. However, CDC has developed a standard survey (the Youth Risk Behavior Survey [YRBS]) to collect comparable school-based data from the states (13). By the completion of the survey in January 1990, three states had participated in the YRBS; 19 additional states had participated by the end of 1990. From 1986-1990, 32 states reported collecting data on tobacco use among adolescents from sources other than the YRBS (Table 5). The respondents were asked follow-up questions to determine if these surveys covered the basic question topics from the YRBS. The surveys examined such specific areas as tobacco experimentation, current tobacco use, age of initiation of tobacco use, and smokeless tobacco use. Twenty-six states had information on experimentation with tobacco-use, 32 states collected data on prevalence of tobacco use, 19 states had information on age of initiation of tobacco use, and 25 states had information on smokeless tobacco use.

## **Tobacco-Related Disease Impact Data-Reporting and Analysis**

All 51 state health departments used a software package developed by the Minnesota Department of Health, the Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC), to obtain data on smoking-attributable deaths and economic costs (14).

In five states, a record of the decedent's smoking history was required on death certificates (Table 6). Four states reported data on smoking-attributable hospital discharges, and eight states have information on smoking-attributable state-funded medical care costs. In 33 states, maternal smoking history was recorded on birth certificates.

## **Regulatory Activities**

### **Smoking in Public Places**

In 1989, 45 states had laws restricting smoking in public places (Table 7); in 38 of these states, the restrictions also applied to public-sector workplaces. In 17 states, these restrictions extended to private-sector workplaces (1). The Surgeon General's 1989 report on smoking and health defined extensive regulations as those that restricted smoking in the private-sector workplace (Figure 2)(15).

Local smoking ordinances in cities and counties encompassed a wide range of public settings, including restaurants, elevators, hotels, libraries, museums, retail stores, schools, public transit, and other enclosed public places. In all, 490 local ordinances restricted or prohibited smoking in public places (Table 8).

### **Health Department Tobacco-Use Policies**

With the exception of North Carolina and Virginia, all state health departments had a written policy on smoking in state health department buildings in 1989 (Table 9). Twenty-four (47%) of these states completely banned smoking in state health department facilities; 31 states (61%) permit the sale of tobacco products in health department buildings.

### **Restrictions on Minors' Access to Tobacco Products**

As of October 1990, 46 states prohibited the sale of tobacco products to underaged persons (Table 10). The minimum age for purchasing tobacco varied from 16 years of age (Kentucky, Virginia) to 19 years of age (Alabama, Alaska, Utah); the most common minimum age is 18 years of age (37 states) (Table 10) (1,16). Nine states restricted the placement of vending machines that contain tobacco products (Table 10); one state (Colorado) banned the sale of smokeless tobacco in vending machines, and another (Utah) banned the sale of all tobacco products in vending machines. Twenty-two states required a state-issued retail tobacco license for vendors selling tobacco products (Table 11). The fees for these retail licenses ranged from \$0 to \$250 (average: \$33).

### **Restrictions on Tobacco Advertising**

Two states (Massachusetts and Utah) have policies that restrict advertising of tobacco products on state property or property under the state's jurisdiction. Local policies in six states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Massachusetts, and Nebraska) restrict advertising of tobacco products on local government property, such as buses, transit stations, or sports facilities.

### **Tobacco-Control Coalitions**

As of October 1990, 50 states had tobacco-related working groups or coalitions of individuals or agencies concerned with preventing and controlling tobacco use (Table 12) (17). The coalition members represent the health professions, the general community, groups concerned with legislation and policy, and educational groups (Table 13). Eighty-two percent of these state coalitions carried out public education and information activities, 72% addressed legislative efforts, 48% educated professionals, 44% worked on developing a plan for tobacco-use control, and 26% carried out research and evaluation (Table 14). The average funding for coalitions in reporting states (excluding California) is \$5,536 (Table 12).

## Special Populations

Special populations targeted for intensive tobacco-use prevention and control efforts by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services include adolescents, women of reproductive age (15-44 years old), Asians/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Hispanics, and blacks (18). Forty states have programs (in addition to the BRFSS) that include education and information for some or all of these groups (Table 15). Thirty-three states had cessation programs, and 26 states collected behavioral data on these high-risk populations.

## Community Information/Education

### Public Information Activities

Twenty-two state health departments produced public service announcements designed to prevent tobacco use (Table 16). Forty-five states used public service announcements produced by federal agencies (such as the Office on Smoking and Health and the National Cancer Institute). Thirty-two states initiated public information campaigns in their states within the last 2 years. These campaigns used various forms of media (billboards, radio, television, etc.) (Table 17).

### Smoking Cessation Programs

Thirty-five states offered smoking cessation programs to state health employees, and 26 states offered such programs to members of the community (Table 18).

## Economic Incentives and Deterrents

Colorado, Kansas, and Washington were the only states that had health benefits packages with differential rates for smokers and nonsmokers for state government employees (Table 19). Fourteen states reported having third-party payers of medical care that offered differential rates to consumers, and seven states had third-party payers of medical care that offered reimbursement for treatment of tobacco addiction. These data may be an underestimate, however, because some large national insurers sold policies in many states, (e.g., Blue Cross and Blue Shield Company of Southwestern Virginia) (19). State tobacco excise taxes ranged from 2 cents per pack in North Carolina to 41 cents per pack in Texas (Table 2) (3). The average state excise tax collected per pack was 23 cents. The lowest tax rates were primarily in the tobacco-producing states.

## Educational Institutions

Thirty-nine states had state laws that restricted tobacco use in schools (Table 20). Twenty-seven states banned smoking for students; only eight states banned smoking for both students and staff. In 16 states, the state department of education reported having formal policies on tobacco use in schools. Information in Tables 21–24 was based on states that provided data for those specific questions related to tobacco-use prevention and educational institutions. Only two states, Ohio and Nevada, provided information on private primary and secondary schools.

There are 15,323 school districts in the United States (Table 21) (4). Among the 25 states reporting information on policies in school districts, 2,311 (30.8%) of the school districts in these states banned smoking for both students and staff.

Among the states with information on smoking policies in public primary schools, 4,468 (33.9%) of these schools banned smoking for both students and staff (Table 22). Among the reporting states, 21,097 (96.2%) schools completely banned smoking for students (i.e., students could not smoke on school grounds). Within the 26 states that provided data on tobacco-use education, 18,588 of 21,129 (87.9%) public primary schools taught tobacco-use prevention.

Among the states reporting information on smoking policies in public secondary schools, 1,368 (21.2%) of 6,459 schools completely banned smoking for both students and staff, and 7,481 (83.1%) completely banned smoking for students (Table 23). For the 23 states that provided information on tobacco-use education, 7,623 of the 9,456 public secondary schools (80.6%) taught tobacco-use prevention.

Among 12 states that provided information, approximately 2.8 million (48.5%) public primary and secondary students attended smoke-free schools (Table 24).

## DISCUSSION

The 1989 ASTHO survey provides data on the activity of all 51 states regarding the prevention and control of tobacco use. States varied greatly in their approaches to the control of tobacco use. Some states had extensive surveillance systems and programs in place, whereas others had only limited programs and funding. Data from the 1989 ASTHO survey and subsequent surveys may be linked to state-specific data on smoking prevalence, cigarette consumption, and smoking cessation. These state-specific data (from CDC's BRFSS and the Bureau of the Census' CPS) may be used to assess the outcome of recent state activities in preventing and controlling tobacco use. A national guide that may direct state progress in these and other areas of concern is *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives*, which lists 16 tobacco-related objectives for the year 2000 (18). (The Appendix section of this issue reprints those 16 objectives.)

Little information about programs and policies to prevent tobacco use among young persons is available either to the ASTHO tobacco-control network or to state departments of education. Fewer than half of the states reported any information related to the education portion of the survey. Consequently, selective reporting from certain states may overstate the percentage of smoke-free schools. In addition, those states that reported 100% prevalence of tobacco-use education assumed, but did not verify, total compliance to state requirements. Efforts to collect these data are important in assessing the overall public health approach to preventing and controlling tobacco use.

Because the 1989-90 ASTHO survey provided baseline information on broad activities to prevent and control tobacco use, subsequent surveys may be useful in assessing states' progress. To conduct such assessments, state-specific objectives should be established, and a system for measuring states' progress in these objectives should be implemented. The evaluation could initially be applied to the different control activities covered by the survey (such as education, coalitions, and surveillance). An overall measure for each component for controlling and preventing tobacco use should then be developed. The Rocky Mountain Tobacco-Free Challenge has included an evaluation of state activities on tobacco-use control (20). Initiated in 1988, this program is a regional effort among eight states to reduce tobacco use and chronic diseases (21).

The ASTHO survey is an important baseline for monitoring tobacco-use control programs at the state and local levels. Future surveys may provide data that can be used to measure the effects of planned intervention programs, such as the National Cancer Institute's ASSIST, which will begin in 1993 (20). These surveys may also provide means to measure progress toward the year 2000 health objectives for the nation (18).



TABLE 1. State plans to prevent and control tobacco use, United States, 1990

State	Freestanding	Part of other chronic disease control plan	Year first published	Year last revised
Alabama	Yes	No	1989	1990
Alaska	NP	NP	—	—
Arizona	NP	NP	—	—
Arkansas	NP	NP	—	—
California	NP	NP	—	—
Colorado	Yes	Yes	1986	1989
Connecticut	No	Yes	1985	1989
Delaware	No	Yes	1989	NA
District of Columbia	NP	NP	—	—
Florida	No	Yes	NA	NA
Georgia	NP	NP	—	—
Hawaii	NP	NP	—	—
Idaho	No	Yes	1988	1990
Illinois	No	Yes	NA	NA
Indiana	No	Yes	NA	NA
Iowa	Yes	Yes	—	—
Kansas	NP	NP	—	—
Kentucky	NP	NP	—	—
Louisiana	NP	NP	—	—
Maine	NP	NP	—	—
Maryland	NP	NP	—	—
Massachusetts	Yes	No	1988	NA
Michigan	Yes	Yes	1990	NA
Minnesota	Yes	No	1984	NA
Mississippi	NP	NP	—	—
Missouri	No	Yes	1989	NA
Montana	Yes	Yes	1988	1989
Nebraska	Yes	No	1985	NA
Nevada	NP	NP	—	—
New Hampshire	NP	NP	—	—
New Jersey	No	Yes	1985	1989
New Mexico	NP	NP	—	—
New York	No	Yes	NA	1989
North Carolina	No	Yes	1981	1989
North Dakota	Yes	No	1986	1990
Ohio	No	Yes	1989	—
Oklahoma	NP	NP	—	NA
Oregon	No	Yes	1988	NA
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	1986	NA
Rhode Island	No	Yes	NA	NA
South Carolina	No	Yes	1990	NA
South Dakota	NP	NP	—	—
Tennessee	NP	NP	—	—
Texas	NP	NP	—	—
Utah	Yes	No	1988	NA
Vermont	No	Yes	1989	NA
Virginia	No	Yes	1986	1989
Washington	No	Yes	1990	—
West Virginia	Yes	No	1990	—
Wisconsin	No	Yes	NA	NA
Wyoming	NP	NP	—	—
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>		

NA Not available.

NP No tobacco control plan.

**TABLE 2. State economic activities related to tobacco control, United States, 1990**

State	Tax rate (cents per pack)	Portion of state cigarette excise tax is earmarked to health activities	Estimated total budget devoted to tobacco-related public health activities (1989-1990)	
			State funds (\$)	Other funds
Alabama	16.5	Yes	50,000	75,000
Alaska	29.0	No	0	40,000
Arizona	18.0	No	0	40,000
Arkansas	21.0	No	50,000	100,000
California	35.0	Yes	151,000,000	400,000
Colorado	20.0	No	20,000	0
Connecticut	40.0	No	0	155,000
Delaware	24.0	No	0	0
District of Columbia	17.0	No	0	0
Florida	33.9	No	0	0
Georgia	12.0	No	0	0
Hawaii	39.0	No	15,000	10,000
Idaho	18.0	Yes	179,000	0
Illinois	30.0	No	0	50,000
Indiana	15.5	Yes	5,000	25,000
Iowa	31.0	No	0	25,000
Kansas	24.0	No	0	0
Kentucky	3.0	No	0	0
Louisiana	16.0	No	0	0
Maine	33.0	No	0	0
Maryland	13.0	No	0	63,000
Massachusetts	26.0	No	0	0
Michigan	25.0	No	100,000	115,000
Minnesota	38.0	No	1,200,000	0
Mississippi	18.0	No	0	25,000
Missouri	13.0	No	14,000	775,000
Montana	18.0	No	0	25,000
Nebraska	27.0	Yes	0	35,000
Nevada	35.0	No	0	0
New Hampshire	25.0	No	0	0
New Jersey	40.0	Yes	0	275,000
New Mexico	15.0	No	78,300	0
New York	39.0	No	290,000	0
North Carolina	2.0	No	0	0
North Dakota	30.0	No	12,000	38,000
Ohio	18.0	No	0	75,000
Oklahoma	23.0	No	6,000	12,038
Oregon	28.0	No	0	0
Pennsylvania	18.0	No	800,000	0
Rhode Island	37.0	No	0	50,000
South Carolina	7.0	No	318,397	146,695
South Dakota	23.0	No	120	0
Tennessee	13.0	No	25,000	25,000
Texas	41.0	No	133,037	0
Utah	23.0	Yes	200,000	0
Vermont	17.0	No	15,000	34,000
Virginia	2.5	No	0	87,000
Washington	34.0	No	0	0
West Virginia	17.0	No	10,000	6,000
Wisconsin	30.0	No	25,000	55,000
Wyoming	12.0	No	0	4,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>7 (Yes)</b>	<b>154,545,854</b>	<b>2,765,733</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>23.2</b>		<b>70,917*</b>	<b>54,230</b>

\*Excluding California.

**TABLE 3. Income from tobacco-producing states and percentage of total agricultural farm receipts, United States, 1989**

State	Dollar amount (\$ Million)	Percentage of total agricultural farm receipts
Connecticut	35	8.7
Florida	30	0.5
Georgia	146	3.8
Indiana	21	0.5
Kentucky	638	21.8
Maryland	21	1.6
Massachusetts	13	3.0
Missouri	6	0.2
North Carolina	946	20.8
Ohio	29	0.8
Pennsylvania	16	0.4
South Carolina	178	14.5
Tennessee	148	0.7
Virginia	160	7.8
West Virginia	4	1.3
Wisconsin	9	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>Average 1.5</b>

Source: Tobacco Situation and Outlook Report, December 1990.

**TABLE 4. State surveillance of adult tobacco use, excluding Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), United States, 1990**

State	Survey/Program name	Year	High-risk populations covered
Alabama	WIC Data on Prevalence Nutrition Risk	1987	Low socioeconomic groups, women of reproductive age*
Alaska	Arctic Investigations Lab, Centers for Disease Control	1989	Alaskan Natives
Arizona	None		
Arkansas	None		
California	None		
Colorado	CVD Screening/Follow-up Data System	1989	Blue-collar workers
Connecticut	None		
Delaware	None		
District of Columbia	None		
Florida	None		
Georgia	None		
Hawaii	None		
Idaho	None		
Illinois	None		
Indiana	None		

**TABLE 4. State surveillance of adult tobacco use, excluding Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), United States, 1990 – Continued**

State	Survey/Program name	Year	High-risk populations covered
Iowa	WIC Data on Prevalence of Nutrition Risk	1990	Low socioeconomic groups, women of reproductive age
	Maternal Health Data	1990	Women of reproductive age
Kansas	WIC Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System	1989	Women of reproductive age, low socioeconomic group
		1989	
Kentucky	Kentucky Health Survey <sup>†</sup>	1989	
Louisiana	None		
Maine	PATCH Program	1989	American Indians
	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	1989	Women of reproductive age
Maryland	Maryland Household Survey	1989	Women of reproductive age
	Maternal Health Clinic Data		Low socioeconomic group
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Health Interview Survey <sup>†</sup>	1986	Blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, low socioeconomic groups, women of reproductive age
Michigan	High Blood Pressure	1983	Blacks, low socioeconomic groups
	Prevalence Survey		
Minnesota	Women's Survey (18-30)	1989	Women of reproductive age
	Minnesota Household Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use Among Adults	1989	American Indians, Asians, blacks, Hispanics
Mississippi	Smoking Prevalence	1987	Blacks, women of reproductive age
	Survey		
	Maternity Survey	1988	Blacks, women of reproductive age
Missouri	Health Department Employee Survey	1988	
	Smoking During Pregnancy	1978–1990	Women of reproductive age
	Smoking Cessation among Black Americans	1990	Blacks, low socioeconomic groups
Montana	Blackfoot/Great Falls <sup>†</sup>	1988	American Indians
Nebraska	None		
Nevada	None		
New Hampshire	None		
New Jersey	None		

**TABLE 4. State surveillance of adult tobacco use, excluding Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), United States, 1990 – Continued**

State	Survey/Program name	Year	High-risk populations covered
New Mexico	None		
New York	None		
North Carolina	Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System	1989	Women 18 years and older, low socioeconomic groups
	WIC Data/Surveillance on Certification	1990	Women of reproductive age, ethnic minorities
North Dakota	Certificate of Live Birth	1986	Women of reproductive age
	WIC/CDC Prenatal Nutrition Surveillance	1989	Women of reproductive age
	Optimal Pregnancy Outcome Data	1989	Women of reproductive age
	Family Planning Program Client History	1978	Women of reproductive age
Ohio	None		
Oklahoma	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	1989	Women of reproductive age
Oregon	None		
Pennsylvania	None		
Rhode Island	Health Interview Survey	1985	Low socioeconomic group, women of reproductive age
South Carolina	None		
South Dakota	None		
Tennessee	None		
Texas	None		
Utah	None		
Vermont	None		
Virginia	None		
Washington	Birth Certificates	1989	Women of reproductive age
	WIC Data	1990	Low socioeconomic groups, women of reproductive age
West Virginia	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	1988	Women of reproductive age
Wisconsin	Health Status Survey <sup>†</sup>	1986	Women of reproductive age
Wyoming	None		
<b>Total states</b>	<b>21</b>		

\*Reproductive-aged women are defined as those who are 15–44 years of age.

<sup>†</sup>Information on smokeless tobacco also collected in these surveys/programs.

**TABLE 5. Components of state tobacco-use surveillance among adolescents, United States, 1986-1990**

State	Survey name/year	Experimentation	Specific Questionnaire Items		Smokeless tobacco use	Grades covered	Population surveyed
			Current use	Age of initiation question			
Alabama	Adolescence Health Survey (1988)	No	Yes	No	Yes	K-12	
	Smokeless Tobacco Knowledge Survey for Junior & Senior High Students (1990)	No	No	No	Yes*	7-12	Statewide low socioeconomic groups
	Screening Status of Oral Health in Relationship to Changes in Oral Tissue Due to Smokeless Tobacco Use (1990)	No	No	No	Yes*	Children	Low socioeconomic groups
	Drug Prevalence Survey (1990)	No	Yes	No	No	7,9,11	
	Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1990)	No	Yes	No	No	9-12	
Alaska	Drug Taking Behavior Among Alaskan Youth (1988)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*,†,§	6-12	All races; 10 school districts
	Statewide Adolescent Health Study/ Adolescent Health Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*,†,§	9-12	All races; 27 school districts
Arizona	Arizona Criminal Justice Commission	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	11-12	High school
Arkansas	None						
California	None						
Colorado	Colorado School Tobacco Use Survey (1990)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*,†,§	5,8,10,12	Random sample of public schools
Connecticut	Connecticut Health Check Health Risk Appraisal for Youth (9/88-6/89)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes*,†	4-12	All races
Delaware	Statewide Adolescent Health Study/ Adolescent Health Survey (1987)	No	Yes	No	No	8-12	Public schools
District of Columbia	Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1990)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*,†,§	9-12	Public schools
Florida	None						
Georgia	Georgia Statewide School Survey on Prevalence and Patterns of Adolescent Drug Use (1988)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	6 - 12	93% of school systems
Hawaii	None						

TABLE 5. Components of state tobacco-use surveillance among adolescents, United States, 1986-1990 — Continued

State	Survey name/year	Experimentation	Specific Questionnaire Items			Smokeless tobacco use	Grades covered	Population surveyed
			Current use	Age of initiation question				
Idaho	None							
Illinois	Smokeless Tobacco Survey (1987)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	5,7,9,11	Excludes Chicago	
Indiana	None							
Iowa	Iowa Study of Alcohol and Drug Attitudes and Behaviors Among Youth (1987/88)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*</sup>	6,8,10,12	144 public school districts	
Kansas	Estimated Frequency of Alcohol and Drug Use of 5-12 Grade Students for the State of Kansas (1988)	No	Yes	No	No	5-12		
Kentucky	None							
Louisiana	None							
Maine	Maine Youth Tobacco Use Survey Tri-Agency Free Project (1988)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>*</sup>	5,7,9,12	65% of all public and private schools	
Maryland	Not available							
Massachusetts	Cigarette Smoking Among Massachusetts Adolescents (1987)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	6-12	2,283 students statewide, random sample	
Michigan	None							
Minnesota	Department of Health's Survey on Adolescent Tobacco Use (1986)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	9	2,600 9th graders from 44 schools	
	Adolescent Tobacco Use Survey Minnesota-Wisconsin Two-State Tobacco Project (1987)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	9	4,252 students from 57 schools	
	Minnesota Student Survey (1989)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	9-12		
	Tobacco-Free Awareness Campaign II Nov. 1987, May 1988	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>*,†</sup>	7-9		
	Tobacco-Free Awareness Campaign III Sept. 1989, March 1990	No	No	No	Yes	7-9		

**TABLE 5. Components of state tobacco-use surveillance among adolescents, United States, 1986-1990 — Continued**

State	Survey name/year	Experimentation	Specific Questionnaire Items		Smokeless tobacco use	Grades covered	Population surveyed
			Current use	Age of initiation question			
Mississippi	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9-12	4,500 students, random sample
Missouri	University of Missouri and Missouri Department of Health Tobacco & Drug Survey (1988)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	5-12	44 rural schools, 34 urban schools
Montana	Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1991)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	7,9,10, 11,12	15,000 students from >100 districts
Nebraska	Nebraska Prevention Center for Alcohol & Drug Abuse (1988)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	7-12	7,187 students
	Teen Wellness Check (1989)	No	Yes	No	No	10-12	
Nevada	None						
New Hampshire	None						
New Jersey	Drug & Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students (1987)	Yes	Yes	No	No	10-12	
New Mexico	Adolescent Health Survey (1986)	No	Yes	No	No	9	14 public schools
New York	None						
North Carolina	Alcohol and Other Drug Use Patterns Among Public Schools (1989)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7-12	Random sample of 141 districts, 11,531 students
	Adolescent Health Risk Behavior Survey (1989)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	9,12	
North Dakota	Youth Alcohol & Drug Survey (1986)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	7-12	79 schools; 11,255 students
Ohio	None						
Oklahoma	Teen Wellness Check (1985-1989)	Yes	Yes	No	No	7-12	3,811 students
Oregon	Drug Use by Oregon Public School Students (1990)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8,11	1,774 8th graders, 1,980 11th graders
Pennsylvania	The 1989 Survey of Pennsylvania School Students	Yes	Yes	No	Yes <sup>*,†,§</sup>	6,7,9,12	38,000 students, random sample



**TABLE 5. Components of state tobacco-use surveillance among adolescents, United States, 1986-1990 — Continued**

State	Survey name/year	Experimentation	Specific Questionnaire Items			Grades covered	Population surveyed
			Current use	Age of initiation question	Smokeless tobacco use		
Rhode Island	Department of Health Adolescent Substance Abuse Survey Statewide Finding (1988)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*. <sup>†</sup>	7-12	27% of all public school students
South Carolina	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Youth Survey	Yes	Yes	No	No	7-12	91 school districts
South Dakota	Tobacco Survey (1987)	No	No	No	Yes*. <sup>†,§</sup>	5-12	102 school districts
Tennessee	Teen Wellness Check (1987)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*	9,12	
	Survey of Alcohol & Drug Knowledge and Use Among Tennessee Youth (1988)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*. <sup>†,§</sup>	6,8,10,12	30 public school districts
Texas	Substance Use Among Students in Texas Secondary Schools (1988)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes*	7-12	Public schools
	Texas Tobacco Survey (1989)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*. <sup>†,§</sup>	7,8 10,12	
Utah	Preliminary Report Adolescent Tobacco Prevalence Survey (1987)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*. <sup>†,§</sup>		
	Overview of Findings (1989)	Yes	Yes	No	No	5-12	39 school districts
Vermont	Drug and Alcohol Needs Assessment 1988-89	Yes	Yes	No	Yes*	7-12	3,000 students; random sample
Virginia	None						
Washington	Student Alcohol & Drug Use Survey (Olympia, 1989)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*. <sup>†</sup>	7,9,11	Public schools
West Virginia	None						
Wisconsin	None						
Wyoming	Teen Wellness Check (1989) (Wyoming, Nebraska, Rhode Island)	Yes	Yes	No	No	7-12	1,355 students
<b>Total states</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>		

\*Experimentation

<sup>†</sup>Current use

<sup>§</sup>Age of initiation

**TABLE 6. Available data on impact of tobacco-related disease, by state, United States, 1990**

State	Smoking history recorded on death certificates	Smoking-attributable hospital discharges reported	Smoking-attributable state-funded medical-care costs reported	Maternal smoking history recorded on birth certificates
Alabama	No	No	No	Yes*
Alaska	No	No	No	Yes (1990)
Arizona	No	No	No	Yes*
Arkansas	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
California	No	Yes (1988)	No	No
Colorado	Yes*	No	Yes (1985)	Yes*
Connecticut	No	No	No	Yes*
Delaware	No	No	Yes (1988)	No
District of Columbia	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Florida	No	No	No	Yes (1987)
Georgia	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Illinois	No	No	No	Yes*
Indiana	No	No	No	Yes*
Iowa	No	No	No	Yes*
Kansas	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	No	No
Maine	No	No	Yes (1986)	Yes (1988)
Maryland	No	No	No	No
Massachusetts	No	No	Yes (1987)	Yes (1988)
Michigan	No	Yes (1987)	Yes (1987)	Yes (1989)
Minnesota	No	No	No	Yes*
Mississippi	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Missouri	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Montana	No	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes*	No	No	Yes*
Nevada	No	No	No	Yes*
New Hampshire	No	No	No	Yes*
New Jersey	No	No	Yes (1989)	Yes*
New Mexico	No	No	No	No
New York	No	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	No	Yes (1988)	Yes*
North Dakota	No	Yes (1986)	Yes (1986)	Yes (1986)
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes*
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No
Oregon	Yes (1988)	No	No	Yes*
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	Yes (1990)
Texas	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Utah	Yes*	No	No	No
Vermont	No	No	No	Yes (1989)
Virginia	No	No	No	No
Washington	Yes (1988)	Yes (1990)	No	Yes (1985)
West Virginia	No	No	No	Yes*
Wisconsin	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	No	No	No	Yes*
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>

\*Data not available or not reported.  
(Year last analyzed)

**TABLE 7. State laws restricting smoking in public places and at workplaces, United States, 1990**

State	State law restricting smoking in public places	State law restricting smoking in public-sector workplaces	State law restricting smoking in private-sector workplaces
Alabama	No	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	Yes	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	No
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	No
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nevada	Yes	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	No
Ohio	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	No
Oregon	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	No
Texas	Yes	No	No
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	No	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	No	No	No
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues, 1990 Tobacco-Free America.

**TABLE 8. Local smoking ordinances and percentage of population covered by the ordinances, by state, United States, 1989**

State	Number of cities/ counties with local smoking ordinances*	Population covered by ordinances	Estimate of percentage of population covered (%)
Alabama	8	1,077,438	26.5
Alaska	1	239,500	45.4
Arizona	13	1,970,668	55.4
Arkansas	2	164,132	6.8
California	171	17,425,331	60.0
Colorado	29	2,000,504	60.3
Connecticut	0	0	0.0
Delaware	1	72,195	10.7
District of Columbia	1	623,300	100.0
Florida	0	0	0.0
Georgia	0	0	0.0
Hawaii	2	505,600	45.5
Idaho	0	0	0.0
Illinois	21	3,964,110	34.0
Indiana	2	220,944	4.0
Iowa	0	0	0.0
Kansas	4	287,357	11.4
Kentucky	0	0	0.0
Louisiana	2	639,951	14.6
Maine	0	0	0.0
Maryland	4	664,970	14.2
Massachusetts	59	1,616,409	27.3
Michigan	2	69,000	0.7
Minnesota	0	0	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	0.0
Missouri	11	724,528	13.9
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0.0
New Jersey	1	19,061	0.2
New Mexico	1	331,767	21.7
New York	9	9,231,873	51.4
North Carolina	12	1,116,869	17.2
North Dakota	0	0	0.0
Ohio	15	1,913,716	17.5
Oklahoma	1	34,637	1.1
Oregon	2	473,248	16.8
Pennsylvania	1	387,900	3.2
Rhode Island	0	0	0.0
South Carolina	4	412,206	11.7
South Dakota	1	81,343	11.4
Tennessee	1	651,700	13.2
Texas	83	7,258,028	42.0
Utah	0	0	0.0
Vermont	1	37,800	6.7
Virginia	19	2,360,109	38.7
Washington	3	966,241	20.3
West Virginia	1	23,863	1.3
Wisconsin	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	2	75,426	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>57,641,724</b>	<b>23.2</b>

\*Local smoking ordinances may cover restaurants, public transit, elevators, hotels, libraries, workplaces, museums, retail stores, schools, and other enclosed public places.

Sources: State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues, 1990 Tobacco-Free America.

Major Local Smoking Ordinances in the United States, NIH Pub No. 90-479.

State surveys of cities and counties.

**TABLE 9. State health departments' policies on hiring smokers, smoking in health department facilities, and sales of tobacco in health department buildings, United States, 1990**

State	Policy on hiring smokers*	Completely bans all smoking	Allows smoking in designated areas	Allows tobacco products to be sold in state health department buildings
Alabama	1	X		Yes†
Alaska	1		X	Yes†
Arizona	1		X	Yes
Arkansas	1		X	Yes
California	1		X	Yes
Colorado	2	X		No
Connecticut	1		X	No
Delaware	3	X		No
District of Columbia	1	X		No
Florida	1		X	Yes
Georgia	1		X	Yes†
Hawaii	3		X	Yes†
Idaho	1	X		Yes
Illinois	1		X	Yes†
Indiana	1	X		No
Iowa	1	X		No
Kansas	1	X		No
Kentucky	1		X	Yes†
Louisiana	1		X	Yes
Maine	1	X		No
Maryland	1		X	Yes
Massachusetts	1		X	No
Michigan	1	X		Yes
Minnesota	3	X		Yes
Mississippi	2	X		No
Missouri	1	X		No
Montana	3		X	No
Nebraska	3		X	Yes†
Nevada	1		X	Yes†
New Hampshire	1		X	Yes
New Jersey	1	X		Yes
New Mexico	2	X		No
New York	1		X	Yes†
North Carolina	1	No Policy		Yes
North Dakota	3	X		No
Ohio	3	X		Yes†
Oklahoma	1	X		No
Oregon	1		X	Yes†
Pennsylvania	1		X	Yes
Rhode Island	1		X	No
South Carolina	1	X		No
South Dakota	1		X	Yes
Tennessee	1		X	Yes†
Texas	1	X		No
Utah	1	X		No
Vermont	2		X	No
Virginia	1	No Policy		Yes
Washington	3	X		Yes
West Virginia	1	X		Yes†
Wisconsin	1		X	Yes
Wyoming	2	X		Yes†
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31(Yes)</b>

\*1—Does not consider smoking a factor in hiring decisions.

2—Refuses to hire smokers only for certain jobs.

3—Has other policies (e.g., inform smokers of policy, option of employer, nonsmokers preferred, must comply with policy).

†The state health department building occupies a building administered by another agency or a private corporation.

TABLE 10. State laws restricting minors' access to tobacco products, United States, 1990

State	Minimum age for sale of tobacco products	Prohibits sale of tobacco products to minors	Prohibits distribution of tobacco product samples to minors	Requires signs at points of sales	Penalties*	Requires retail cigarette/tobacco license	Enforcement provisions	Restrictions on placement or a total ban on tobacco product sales in vending machines
AL	19	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	Yes	No
AK	19	Yes	No	No	a	Yes <sup>†</sup>	No	Yes
AR	18	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	No	No
AZ	18	Yes	Yes	No	b	No	No	No
CA	18	Yes	No	Yes	a	No	No	No
CO	18	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>§</sup>	b	No	No	Yes <sup>§</sup>
CT	18	Yes	Yes	No	b	No	No	No
DE	17	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	No	No
DC	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	No	Yes
FL	18	Yes	No	Yes	a	No	Yes**	No
GA	17	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>§</sup>	b	Yes	No	No
HI	18	Yes	No	Yes <sup>§</sup>	b	No	No	No
ID	18	Yes	No	No	a	No	No	Yes
IL	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	No	No
IN	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	No	No	Yes
IA	18	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	Yes**	No
KS	18	Yes	Yes	No	a	Yes	No	No
KY	16	Yes	No	Yes	b	No	No	No
LA	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
ME	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	No	No	Yes
MD	18	Yes	No	Yes <sup>§</sup>	a	No	No	No
MA	18	Yes	No	Yes	b	Yes <sup>†</sup>	No	No
MI	18	Yes	No	Yes	a	No	No	No
MN	18	Yes	Yes <sup>††</sup>	Yes <sup>§</sup>	a	No <sup>§§</sup>	No	Yes
MS	18	Yes	Yes	No	a	No	No	No
MO	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

TABLE 10. State laws restricting minors' access to tobacco products, United States, 1990 — Continued

State	Minimum age for sale of tobacco products	Prohibits sale of tobacco products to minors	Prohibits distribution of tobacco product samples to minors	Requires signs at points of sales	Penalties*	Requires retail cigarette/tobacco license	Enforcement provisions	Restrictions on placement or a total ban on tobacco product sales in vending machines
MT	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
NE	18	Yes	Yes <sup>††</sup>	No	a	No <sup>§§</sup>	Yes**	No
NV	18	Yes	No	No	b	No	No	No
NH	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes <sup>†</sup>	No	No
NJ	18	Yes	No	Yes	b	Yes <sup>†</sup>	No	No
NM	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
NY	18	Yes	No	Yes	a	Yes	No	No
NC	17	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	No	No
ND	18	Yes	Yes	No	a	Yes	No	No
OH	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	a	Yes	No	No
OK	18	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	Yes**, ***	No
OR	18	Yes	Yes	No	a	No	No	No
PA	18 <sup>†††</sup>	Yes	Yes	No	a	Yes	No	No
RI	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	Yes <sup>†</sup>	No	No
SC	18	Yes	No	No	b	No	Yes***	No
SD	18	Yes	No	Yes	b	No <sup>†††</sup>	No	No
TN	18	Yes	No	Yes	a	No	Yes <sup>§§§</sup>	No
TX	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	No	No	No
UT	19	Yes	Yes <sup>††</sup>	Yes <sup>§</sup>	a	Yes	No	Yes <sup>††</sup>
VT	17	Yes	No	Yes	b	No	No	No
VA	16	Yes	No	Yes <sup>§</sup>	b	No	No	No
WA	18	Yes	No	No	a	Yes	No	No
WV	18	Yes	No	No	b	No	Yes**	No
WI	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	b	No <sup>§§</sup>	No	Yes
WY	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

**TABLE 10. State laws restricting minors' access to tobacco products, United States, 1990 — Continued**

State	Minimum age for sale of tobacco products	Prohibits sale of tobacco products to minors	Prohibits distribution of tobacco product samples to minors	Requires signs at points of sales	Penalties*	Requires retail cigarette/tobacco license	Enforcement provisions	Restrictions on placement or a total ban on tobacco product sales in vending machines
Total	46 (States with minimum age)	46 (Yes)	22 (Yes)	26 (Yes)	46 (States with penalties)	22 (Yes)	8 (Yes)	9 (Yes)

\*a = both jail and/or fine; b = fine only.

<sup>†</sup>Provides for license revocation.

<sup>§</sup>Signs on vending machines only.

<sup>¶</sup>Ban on vending machines with smokeless tobacco products only.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Provisions to encourage minors to divulge source of tobacco.

<sup>††</sup>Total ban.

<sup>§§</sup>Licensing is done at the local level.

<sup>¶¶</sup>Smokeless tobacco only.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Provides a bounty to informers.

<sup>†††</sup>Only vending machines need to be licensed.

<sup>§§§</sup>Provides that a "sting" operation is not entrapment.

<sup>¶¶¶</sup>Minimum age requirement is 21 for purchase of cigarette papers.

Sources: Surgeon General's Report, 1989.

Tobacco-Free America, State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues 1989.



**TABLE 11. Retail license fees and penalties for selling to underaged persons, by state, United States, 1990**

State	License fee (\$)	Penalties
Alabama	15/year	\$10-\$50 fine or jail for up to 30 days.
Alaska	25/year	Fines and/or jail.
Arizona	NA	Petty offense.
Arkansas	11/year	Class A misdemeanor.
California	NA	Misdemeanor and/or fines \$250, \$500, and \$1,000.
Colorado	NA	\$25 fine.
Connecticut	NA	Up to \$25 fine for first offense, then up to \$100.
Delaware	50/year	Third-class misdemeanor; up to \$50 fine.
District of Columbia	15/year	Fine \$100-\$1,000 and/or jail up to 90 days.
Florida	NA	Fines up to \$500 and/or jail up to 60 days.
Georgia	NA	Misdemeanor fine not to exceed \$300.
Hawaii	NA	\$100-\$1,000 fine.
Idaho	NA	First offense fine up to \$100, second offense \$300 or up to 6 months jail.
Illinois	250/year	First offense \$50 fine; subsequent offenses \$100 fine.
Indiana	NA	Maximum fine \$500 per offense.
Iowa	100/year	Simple to serious misdemeanor.
Kansas	12/2 years	Fines up to \$1,000 and/or jail up to 1 year.
Kentucky	NA	Fines \$10-\$50.
Louisiana	NA	None.
Maine	NA	Fines \$10-\$1,000.
Maryland	NA	No more than \$100 fine for each offense.
Massachusetts	5/2 years	Fine up to \$100 for first offense, \$200 for second, and \$300 for subsequent.
Michigan	NA	Fine \$50 or jail up to 30 days.
Minnesota	NA	Gross misdemeanor, maximum fine of \$3,000, up to one year jail.
Mississippi	NA	Fine \$20-\$100, jail of 1 week-3 months.
Missouri	NA	None
Montana	5/year	None
Nebraska	NA	Class III misdemeanor.
Nevada	NA	Vendor could lose business license, fine \$500.
New Hampshire	5/year	Fine \$25 for first offense, no more than \$50 for subsequent offenses.
New Jersey	5/year	Fine of \$250.
New Mexico	NA	None
New York	100/year	Fines \$100 for first offense, up to \$250 for subsequent violations.
North Carolina	16/year	Fine not to exceed \$500 and/or 6 months jail.
North Dakota	15/year	Class B misdemeanor.
Ohio	30/year	Fourth-degree misdemeanor, repeat offense is third-degree misdemeanor.
Oklahoma	10/year	Fine of \$25-\$200 and jail for 10-90 days.
Oregon	NA	Class A misdemeanor.
Pennsylvania	5/year	Fine not less than \$25 for first offense, not less than \$100 for second offense.
Rhode Island	5/once	Fine of \$100 for first offense, suspension of license and fines for subsequent.
South Carolina	NA	Fine \$25-\$100.
South Dakota	NA	\$25 fine.
Tennessee	NA	Fine of up to \$500 and jail up to 6 months.
Texas	NA	Fine up to \$200.
Utah	30/once	Class C misdemeanor, vending machine violation \$25-\$100 or 60 days jail.
Vermont	NA	Fine not more than \$20.
Virginia	NA	Misdemeanor; \$25 fine.
Washington	10/year	Gross misdemeanor.
West Virginia	NA	Fine \$10-\$25 for first offense, \$25-\$100 for subsequent offenses.
Wisconsin	NA	Not more than \$500 for first offenses; \$200-\$500 for second offense.
Wyoming	NA	None.
<b>Average fee</b>	<b>\$33</b>	

NA Not applicable

Source: State Legislated Actions on Tobacco Issues, 1989 Tobacco-Free America.

**TABLE 12. State coalitions for preventing and controlling tobacco use, United States, 1990**

State	Coalition	Date Established	Funding*	
			\$ Amount	In-Kind†
Alabama	Yes	1986	22,000	15,000
Alaska	Yes	1990	0	25,000
Arizona	Yes	1989	0	0
Arkansas	Yes	1989	0	0
California	Yes	1987	1,066,004	0
Colorado	Yes	1963	23,000	18,000
Connecticut	Yes	1982	0	0
Delaware	Yes	1986	\$	\$
District of Columbia	Yes	1965	1,500	0
Florida	Yes	1985	1,500	0
Georgia	Yes	1988	0	0
Hawaii	No	—	—	—
Idaho	Yes	1981	0	0
Illinois	Yes	1978	5,000	2,500
Indiana	Yes	1986	0	0
Iowa	Yes	1984	0	\$
Kansas	Yes	1985	0	0
Kentucky	Yes	1986	4,500	0
Louisiana	Yes	1988	0	0
Maine	Yes	1983	5,000	0
Maryland	Yes	1990	15,000	0
Massachusetts	Yes	1980	0	0
Michigan	Yes	1989	\$	\$
Minnesota	Yes	1984	50,000	7,550
Mississippi	Yes	1985	\$	\$
Missouri	Yes	1982	18,000	10,000
Montana	Yes	1986	70,000	70,000
Nebraska	Yes	1985	5,000	1,000
Nevada	Yes	1987	0	0
New Hampshire	Yes	1983	4,500	4,000
New Jersey	Yes	1985	0	0
New Mexico	Yes	1983	0	0
New York	Yes	1985	0	0
North Carolina	Yes	1988	0	0
North Dakota	Yes	1985	6,713	6,000
Ohio	Yes	1964	0	0
Oklahoma	Yes	1990	0	0
Oregon	Yes	1989	0	0
Pennsylvania	Yes	1980	0	20,000
Rhode Island	Yes	1987	0	0
South Carolina	Yes	1990	0	0
South Dakota	Yes	1984	0	0
Tennessee	Yes	1986	13,700	0
Texas	Yes	1970	0	0
Utah	Yes	1984	0	0
Vermont	Yes	1988	2,000	0
Virginia	Yes	1989	0	0
Washington	Yes	1988	3,000	0
West Virginia	Yes	1989	4,000	12,000
Wisconsin	Yes	1980	0	0
Wyoming	Yes	1985	250	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>			
<b>Average</b>			<b>\$ 28,099†</b>	<b>3,992†</b>
			<b>\$ 5,536**</b>	

\*Includes grants, donations, membership fees, and funds from state and government sources.

†Estimated dollar value of in-kind support.

\$ Not collected.

‡Excludes Delaware, Hawaii, Michigan, and Mississippi.

\*\*Excludes California, Delaware, Hawaii, Michigan, and Mississippi.

**TABLE 13. Disciplines represented in state coalitions for preventing and controlling tobacco use, United States, 1990**

State	Health*	Community†	Legislative/ Policy‡	Education§	Total disciplines
Alabama	15	8	4	2	29
Alaska	6	3	4	4	17
Arizona	3	3	2	3	11
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	2	4	2	10
Colorado	5	3	3	4	15
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	2
Delaware	6	3	5	2	16
District of Columbia	8	4	1	1	14
Florida	3	6	3	2	14
Georgia	0	1	0	0	1
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	4	0	0	5
Illinois	7	3	2	2	14
Indiana	5	4	2	2	13
Iowa	12	2	2	3	19
Kansas	2	2	1	2	7
Kentucky	2	1	0	1	4
Louisiana	5	1	1	1	8
Maine	4	5	5	3	17
Maryland	0	1	0	0	1
Massachusetts	1	8	0	3	12
Michigan	4	7	4	4	19
Minnesota	5	9	5	4	23
Mississippi	1	3	0	0	4
Missouri	12	4	0	4	20
Montana	4	4	5	4	17
Nebraska	3	3	4	1	11
Nevada	2	2	0	0	4
New Hampshire	4	0	1	1	6
New Jersey	3	5	3	3	14
New Mexico	3	5	3	2	13
New York	6	8	5	5	24
North Carolina	4	5	5	4	18
North Dakota	11	6	1	1	19
Ohio	3	1	2	2	8
Oklahoma	2	2	3	3	10
Oregon	1	1	0	1	3
Pennsylvania	12	13	2	2	29
Rhode Island	2	2	0	3	7
South Carolina	20	45	2	20	87
South Dakota	4	1	2	2	9
Tennessee	5	1	0	1	7
Texas	5	4	1	2	12
Utah	4	3	3	2	12
Vermont	5	9	5	4	23
Virginia	1	3	0	1	5
Washington	10	4	2	0	16
West Virginia	4	7	6	3	20
Wisconsin	0	1	0	0	1
Wyoming	1	1	0	1	3
<b>Average</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>

\*Health (public health officials, physicians, pharmacists, nursing).

†Community (advocacy groups, voluntary groups, businesses, vendors, religious groups).

‡Legislative/Policy (government officials, legal profession, insurance industry, military, labor organizations, economists).

§Education (teachers, health educators, public relations, advertising, communications).

**Table 14. Activities of state coalitions for preventing and controlling tobacco use, 1990**

State	Public education and information	Legislation	Professional education	Developing a state plan for tobacco control	Research/ Evaluation
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arizona	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arkansas	No	Yes	No	No	No
California	No	Yes	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Florida	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kansas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Louisiana	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Maine	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Maryland	No	Yes	No	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Missouri	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Montana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No	No
Nevada	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
New York	No	No	No	Yes	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	No	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Oregon	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>

NA Not applicable.

**TABLE 15. State tobacco-control programs for special populations, United States, 1990**

State	Information/ Education	Cessation	Data collection
Alabama	Yes <sup>Y*</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>
Alaska	Yes <sup>W,Y,I</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y,I</sup>	No
Arizona	Yes <sup>B,H,I</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,I</sup>	No
Arkansas	No	No	No
California	No	No	No
Colorado	Yes <sup>H,W</sup>	Yes <sup>H,W</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
Connecticut	Yes <sup>B,H,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,W</sup>
Delaware	Yes <sup>B,H,A,W,E</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,A,W,E</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,A,W,E</sup>
District of Columbia	Yes <sup>B,H</sup>	No	Yes <sup>B</sup>
Florida	No	No	No
Georgia	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No
Hawaii	No	No	No
Idaho	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
Illinois	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
Indiana	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No
Iowa	Yes <sup>W,Y,E</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W,E</sup>
Kansas	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No
Louisiana	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No	No
Maine	No	No	No
Maryland	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>
Massachusetts	Yes <sup>H,W</sup>	Yes <sup>H,W</sup>	No
Michigan	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	No
Minnesota	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	No	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
Mississippi	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	No	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
Missouri	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>
Montana	Yes <sup>I,W</sup>	Yes <sup>I,W</sup>	Yes <sup>I,W</sup>
Nebraska	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>
Nevada	No	No	No
New Hampshire	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	No	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
New Jersey	Yes <sup>B,H,A,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,A,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,A,W,Y</sup>
New Mexico	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	No	No
New York	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>
North Carolina	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,I,A,W</sup>
North Dakota	Yes <sup>I,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>I,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>I,W,Y</sup>
Ohio	Yes <sup>B,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>B</sup>
Oklahoma	Yes <sup>I,W</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>I,W</sup>
Oregon	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes <sup>B,W,Y,H,E</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W,H,E</sup>
Rhode Island	No	No	No
South Carolina	No	No	No
South Dakota	Yes <sup>I</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No
Tennessee	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	No
Texas	Yes <sup>B,H,W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	Yes <sup>Y</sup>
Utah	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>
Virginia	Yes <sup>B</sup>	Yes <sup>B,W</sup>	No
Washington	Yes <sup>B,H,I</sup>	Yes <sup>B,H,I</sup>	Yes <sup>Y</sup>
West Virginia	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W,Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>
Wisconsin	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No	No
Wyoming	Yes <sup>Y</sup>	Yes <sup>W</sup>	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>

\*B—Blacks (14 states)

H—Hispanics (11 states)

I—American Indians and Alaska Natives (8 states)

A—Asians/Pacific Islanders (3 states)

W—Women of reproductive age (15-44) (37 states)

Y—Youth (20 states)

E—Elderly (3 states)

**TABLE 16. Public service announcements and public information campaigns related to tobacco control, by state, United States, 1990**

State	State health department produces public service announcements (PSA) about tobacco	State health department uses PSAs produced by federal agencies	Public information campaigns originating in the state within the last 2 years
Alabama	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska	No	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	No	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	Yes	No
Georgia	No	Yes	No
Hawaii	No	Yes	No
Idaho	No	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	Yes	No
Iowa	No	Yes	No
Kansas	No	Yes	Yes
Kentucky	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	No	Yes	Yes
Maine	No	Yes	No
Maryland	No	No	No
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes
Mississippi	No	Yes	No
Missouri	No	Yes	Yes
Montana	No	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	No	Yes	Yes
Nevada	No	No	No
New Hampshire	No	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	Yes	No
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	No	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
South Dakota	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	Yes	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virginia	No	Yes	No
Washington	No	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	No	Yes	No
Wisconsin	No	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>

**TABLE 17. Types of media used in public information campaigns, by state, United States, 1990**

State	Television	Radio	Contests	Billboards	Newspaper
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Alaska	Yes	No	No	No	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Arkansas	No	No	No	No	No
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	No	No
Iowa	No	No	No	No	No
Kansas	No	No	No	No	Yes
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	No	No	No	No	Yes
Maine	No	No	No	No	No
Maryland	No	No	No	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nevada	No	No	No	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No	No	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
New York	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>

**TABLE 18. Smoking cessation programs offered by state health departments, United States, 1990**

State	Cessation programs for state health employees	Cessation programs for members of the community
Alabama	Yes	Yes
Alaska	No	Yes
Arizona	Yes	No
Arkansas	No	Yes
California	Yes	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	Yes	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	No
Florida	No	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes
Hawaii	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	Yes
Illinois	No	Yes
Indiana	No	Yes
Iowa	No	No
Kansas	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	No	No
Maine	Yes	No
Maryland	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No
Michigan	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No
Mississippi	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	Yes
Nebraska	Yes	No
Nevada	Yes	No
New Hampshire	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	No
New Mexico	Yes	Yes
New York	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	Yes
Ohio	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes
Oregon	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	No
South Carolina	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	No	No
Texas	Yes	Yes
Utah	No	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes
Washington	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	No
Wisconsin	No	No
Wyoming	Yes	Yes
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>



**TABLE 19. Health insurance incentives and deterrents for smokers, by state, United States, 1990**

<b>State</b>	<b>State government employee benefits package offers differential rates</b>	<b>Third-party payers of medical care offer differential rates</b>	<b>Third-party payers of medical care offer reimbursement for treatment of tobacco addiction</b>
Alabama	No	No	No
Alaska	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	No
California	No	Yes	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	No	No	No
Delaware	No	No	No
District of Columbia	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No
Hawaii	No	No	No
Idaho	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	Yes
Indiana	No	Yes	Yes
Iowa	No	Yes	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	No	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	No
Maine	No	No	No
Maryland	No	Yes	No
Massachusetts	No	Yes	Yes
Michigan	No	No	No
Minnesota	No	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	No	No	No
Missouri	No	Yes	No
Montana	No	No	No
Nebraska	No	Yes	No
Nevada	No	No	No
New Hampshire	No	Yes	No
New Jersey	No	No	No
New Mexico	No	No	No
New York	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	No	No
North Dakota	No	Yes	No
Ohio	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	No	No
Rhode Island	No	No	Yes
South Carolina	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No
Texas	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	No
Vermont	No	No	No
Virginia	No	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	No	No
West Virginia	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	No	No	No
<b>Yes totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>

**TABLE 20. State laws restricting tobacco use in schools, United States, 1990**

State	Law restricts tobacco use in schools	Law bans smoking for staff/students	State department of education has a policy on tobacco use in schools
Alabama	No	No	Yes
Alaska	Yes	Both	No
Arizona	Yes	No	No
Arkansas	Yes	Students	No
California	Yes	Students	Yes
Colorado	Yes	No	No
Connecticut	Yes	Students	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Students	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Students	Yes
Florida	Yes	Students	No
Georgia	No	No	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	Yes
Idaho	No	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Students	Yes
Indiana	Yes	No	No
Iowa	Yes	Students	No
Kansas	Yes	Both	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	No
Louisiana	Yes	Students	Yes
Maine	Yes	Students	No
Maryland	Yes	Students	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Students	No
Michigan	Yes	Students	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	Students	Yes
Mississippi	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No
Montana	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	No
Nevada	Yes	Students	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Both	No
New Jersey	Yes	Both	No
New Mexico	No	No	No
New York	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	Yes
Ohio	Yes	Students	No
Oklahoma	Yes	No	No
Oregon	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Students	No
Rhode Island	Yes	No	Yes
South Carolina	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No
Texas	Yes	Students	No
Utah	Yes	Both	No
Vermont	Yes	Both	Yes
Virginia	Yes	No	No
Washington	Yes	Both	No
West Virginia	Yes	Students	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Both	Yes
Wyoming	No	No	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>39(Yes)</b>	<b>Students 27 Both 8 Neither 24</b>	<b>16(Yes)</b>

**TABLE 21. School districts with smoking bans for students, staff, or both, by state, United States, 1990**

State	Total school districts*	Number of school districts and coverage of smoking bans			Percentage with total smoking ban
		Students	Staff	Both	
Alabama	130	129	NC	NC	0.0
Alaska	55	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Arizona	219	219	6	6	2.7
Arkansas	326	NC	NC	NC	0.0
California	1018	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Colorado	176	148	54	54	30.7
Connecticut	169	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Delaware	19	19	3	3	15.8
District of Columbia	1	1	0	0	0.0
Florida	67	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Georgia	186	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Hawaii	1	1	0	0	0.0
Idaho	115	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Illinois	970	970	117	117	12.1
Indiana	304	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Iowa	431	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Kansas	304	304	304	304	100.0
Kentucky	177	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Louisiana	64	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Maine	159	159	56	56	35.2
Maryland	24	24	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	363	363	0	0	0.0
Michigan	525	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Minnesota	433	433	330	330	76.2
Mississippi	152	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Missouri	545	458	164	164	30.1
Montana	546	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Nebraska	891	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Nevada	17	17	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	170	NC	NC	NC	0.0
New Jersey	616	616	616	616	100.0
New Mexico	88	86	12	12	13.6
New York	722	NC	NC	NC	0.0
North Carolina	140	72	9	9	6.0
North Dakota	276	20	20	20	7.2
Ohio	613	613	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	611	200	200	200	32.7
Oregon	304	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Pennsylvania	501	501	NC	NC	0.0
Rhode Island	37	3	3	3	8.1
South Carolina	91	NC	NC	NC	0.0
South Dakota	276	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Tennessee	140	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Texas	1071	1071	84	84	7.8
Utah	40	37	34	34	85.0
Vermont	275	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Virginia	134	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Washington	298	238	117	117	39.3
West Virginia	55	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Wisconsin	429	169	169	169	39.4
Wyoming	49	13	13	13	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,323</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,311†</b>	
<b>Average</b>	<b>7,4991†</b>				<b>30.8†</b>

\*Source: The World Almanac, 1990.

†Number of school districts in states with reportable information.

NC Not collected.

**TABLE 22. State activities to prevent and control tobacco use, public primary schools, by state, United States, 1990**

State	Total public primary schools	Number teaching tobacco-use prevention	Number of public primary schools and coverage of smoking bans			Percentage with smoking ban
			Students	Staff	Both	
Alabama	1,265	1,265	1,264	NC	NC	0.0
Alaska	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Arizona	827	NC	827	34	34	4.1
Arkansas	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
California	4,575	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Colorado	807	NC	807	243	243	30.1
Connecticut	169	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Delaware	NC	0	0	0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	119	119	119	0	0	0.0
Florida	1,275	1,275	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Georgia	NC	0	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Hawaii	154	154	154	0	0	0.0
Idaho	312	277	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Illinois	2,684	2,684	2,684	NC	NC	0.0
Indiana	1,147	125	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Iowa	NC	0	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Kansas	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Kentucky	850	850	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Louisiana	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Maine	600	NC	600	210	210	35.0
Maryland	26	726	726	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	1,229	1,229	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Michigan	2,062	1,838	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Minnesota	900	880	900	800	800	88.8
Mississippi	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Missouri	1,408	764	1,140	408	408	29.0
Montana	383	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Nebraska	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Nevada	219	180	219	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	337	NC	337	337	337	100.0
New Jersey	1,866	NC	1,866	1,866	1,866	100.0
New Mexico	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
New York	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
North Carolina	500	500	500	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	413	330	89	89	89	21.5
Ohio	2,344	2,344	2,344	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	1,072	800	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Oregon	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Pennsylvania	2,453	NC	2,403	NC	NC	0.0
Rhode Island	350	350	NC	NC	NC	0.0
South Carolina	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
South Dakota	442	69	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Tennessee	957	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Texas	3,596	NC	3,596	0	0	0.0
Utah	458	442	458	417	417	91.0
Vermont	NC	187	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Virginia	1,200	1,200	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Washington	1,022	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
West Virginia	668	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Wisconsin	1,245	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Wyoming	256	NC	64	64	64	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,890</b>	<b>18,588</b>	<b>21,097</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>4,468</b>	
<b>Average</b>						<b>33.9</b>

NC Not collected.

**TABLE 23. State activities to prevent and control tobacco use, public secondary schools, by state, United States, 1990**

State	Total public secondary schools	Number teaching tobacco-use prevention	Number of public secondary schools and coverage of smoking bans			Percentage with smoking ban
			Students	Staff	Both	
Alabama	575	575	574	NC	NC	0.0
Alaska	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Arizona	156	NC	156	11	11	7.0
Arkansas	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
California	2,082	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Colorado	527	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Connecticut	NC	NC	50	17	17	0.0
Delaware	NC	0	3	3	3	0.0
District of Columbia	54	54	54	0	0	0.0
Florida	290	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Georgia	NC	0	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Hawaii	77	77	77	0	0	0.0
Idaho	229	26	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Illinois	687	687	687	NC	NC	0.0
Indiana	669	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Iowa	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Kansas	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Kentucky	350	350	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Louisiana	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Maine	109	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Maryland	422	422	422	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	565	565	363	0	0	0.0
Michigan	1,183	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Minnesota	600	580	600	540	540	90.0
Mississippi	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Missouri	625	431	506	181	181	29.0
Montana	163	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Nebraska	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Nevada	97	NC	97	0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	120	61	120	120	120	100.0
New Jersey	398	NC	398	398	398	100.0
New Mexico	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
New York	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
North Carolina	350	350	NC	NC	NC	0.0
North Dakota	235	212	43	43	43	18.3
Ohio	1,279	1,279	1,279	0	0	0.0
Oklahoma	833	600	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Oregon	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Pennsylvania	1,283	330	831	NC	NC	0.0
Rhode Island	101	101	3	3	3	3.0
South Carolina	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
South Dakota	272	28	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Tennessee	723	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Texas	946	NC	946	0	0	0.0
Utah	252	252	19	196	0	0.0
Vermont	NC	96	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Virginia	547	547	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Washington	532	NC	15	15	15	2.8
West Virginia	298	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Wisconsin	555	NC	NC	NC	NC	0.0
Wyoming	NC	NC	38	37	37	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,184</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>7,481</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>1,368</b>	
<b>Average</b>						<b>21.2</b>

NC Not collected.

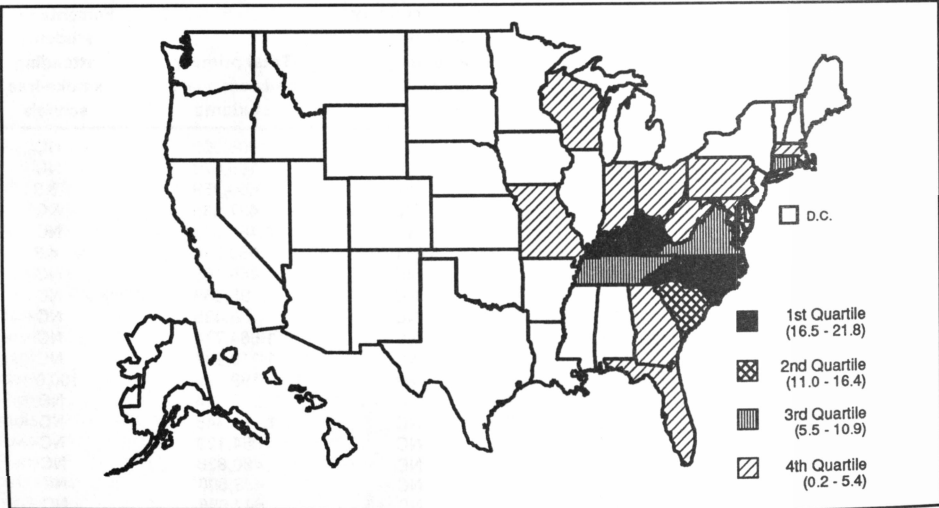
**TABLE 24. Number and percentage of public school students attending smoke-free schools, by state, United States, 1990**

State	Public primary students attending smoke-free schools	Public secondary students attending smoke-free schools	Total primary and secondary students	Percentage of students attending smoke-free schools
Alabama	NC	NC	808,000	NC
Alaska	NC	NC	105,678	NC
Arizona	14,665	7,368	660,259	3.3
Arkansas	NC	NC	437,036	NC
California	NC	NC	4,489,322	NC
Colorado	17,428	6,691	560,236	4.3
Connecticut	NC	NC	465,465	NC
Delaware	NC	NC	95,659	NC
District of Columbia	NC	NC	86,435	NC
Florida	NC	NC	1,664,774	NC
Georgia	NC	NC	1,110,947	NC
Hawaii	98,550	70,488	169,038	100.0
Idaho	NC	NC	212,444	NC
Illinois	NC	NC	1,811,446	NC
Indiana	NC	NC	964,129	NC
Iowa	NC	NC	480,826	NC
Kansas	NC	NC	438,500	NC
Kentucky	NC	NC	642,696	NC
Louisiana	NC	NC	793,093	NC
Maine	52,208	21,647	211,817	34.9
Maryland	0	0	683,797	0
Massachusetts	NC	NC	825,320	NC
Michigan	NC	NC	1,606,344	NC
Minnesota	341,000	293,000	34,000	100.0
Mississippi	NC	NC	505,550	NC
Missouri	92,237	82,154	802,060	22.0
Montana	NC	NC	152,207	NC
Nebraska	NC	NC	268,100	NC
Nevada	NC	NC	168,353	NC
New Hampshire	NC	NC	166,045	100.0
New Jersey	744,009	331,996	1,076,005	NC
New Mexico	NC	NC	287,229	NC
New York	NC	NC	2,594,070	NC
North Carolina	300,000	NC	1,085,976	27.6
North Dakota	NC	NC	119,004	NC
Ohio	NC	NC	1,793,411	NC
Oklahoma	NC	NC	584,212	NC
Oregon	NC	NC	455,895	NC
Pennsylvania	NC	NC	1,655,271	NC
Rhode Island	4,450	6,600	134,061	8.2
South Carolina	NC	NC	614,921	NC
South Dakota	NC	NC	126,817	NC
Tennessee	NC	NC	823,783	NC
Texas	NC	NC	3,236,787	NC
Utah	185,029	150,824	423,386	79.3
Vermont	NC	NC	92,755	NC
Virginia	NC	NC	979,417	NC
Washington	NC	NC	775,755	NC
West Virginia	NC	NC	344,236	NC
Wisconsin	NC	NC	772,363	NC
Wyoming	12,824	9,039	98,455	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,862,400*</b>	<b>979,807*</b>	<b>5,855,293*</b>	<b>48.5*</b>

\*Within reporting states.

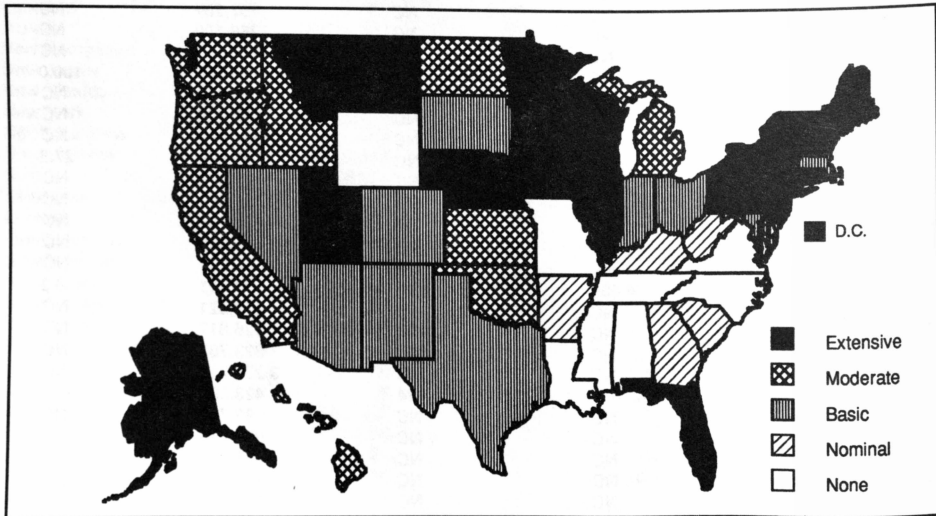
NC Not collected.

**Figure 1. Tobacco-producing states, by quartile percentage of total agricultural farm receipts, 1989**



Source: Tobacco situation and outlook report, 1990

**Figure 2. Strength of clean indoor air laws, 1989**



Source: Tobacco-Free America, 1989.

## Appendix

Tobacco-related objectives, outlined in *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives*, provide a national guide for assessing progress in preventing and controlling tobacco use. The following is reprinted from *Healthy People 2000* (18).

The Year 2000 Objectives for the Nation call for the following tobacco-related objectives:

- 3.1 Reduce coronary heart disease deaths to no more than 100 per 100,000 people.
- 3.2 Slow the rise in lung cancer deaths to achieve a rate of no more than 42 per 100,000 people.
- 3.3 Slow the rise in deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to achieve a rate of no more than 25 per 100,000 people.
- 3.4 Reduce cigarette smoking to a prevalence of no more than 15 percent among people aged 20 and older.
- 3.5 Reduce the initiation of cigarette smoking by children and youth so that no more than 15 percent have become regular cigarette smokers by age 20.
- 3.6 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of cigarette smokers aged 18 and older who stopped smoking cigarettes for at least one day during the preceding year.
- 3.7 Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy so that at least 60 percent of women who are cigarette smokers at the time they become pregnant quit smoking early in pregnancy and maintain abstinence for the remainder of their pregnancy.
- 3.8 Reduce to no more than 20 percent the proportion of children aged 6 and younger who are regularly exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 3.9 Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 12 through 24 to a prevalence of no more than 4 percent.
- 3.10 Establish tobacco-free environments and include tobacco use prevention in the curricula of all elementary, middle, and secondary schools, preferably as part of quality school health education.
- 3.11 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of worksites with a formal smoking policy that prohibits or severely restricts smoking at the workplace.
- 3.12 Enact in 50 States comprehensive laws on clean indoor air that prohibit or strictly limit smoking in the workplace and enclosed public places (including health care facilities, schools, and public transportation).
- 3.13 Enact and enforce in 50 States laws prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to youth younger than age 19.
- 3.14 Increase to 50 the number of States with plans to reduce tobacco use, especially among youth.
- 3.15 Eliminate or severely restrict all forms of tobacco product advertising and promotion to which youth younger than age 18 are likely to be exposed.
- 3.16 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of primary care and oral health care providers who routinely advise cessation and provide assistance and followup for all of their tobacco-using patients.



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## Association of State and Territorial Health Officials – August 1991

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